

shown in Fig. 6 as the supporting structure 34 by means of the threaded studs or, perhaps more conveniently, a bar clamp or the like.

The rejection of claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. 112 is believed to be obviated by way of the above explanation.

The rejection of claims 1-4, 6-8 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) on Markropoulos is believed to be obviated by the cancellation of independent claim 1 and its rewriting in much greater detail as new claim 11 directed to the combination of circular saw and a cutting guide device, wherein it is evident that the saw, with its modified base can be quickly and easily placed on or removed from the device by simply lowering or lifting the saw with respect to the platform structure 10 of the device. Also, the claims now make it clear that the combination of the conventional angle setting mechanism of circular saws in combination with the angle  $\alpha$  adjustment structure of the present device allows for a cut angle much greater than the heretofore 45° of conventional saws.

In regard to Markropoulos, his sections [0089], [0090] and [0091] describe his guide apparatus as it relates to circular saws. In these sections and the drawing figures they cite, there is absolutely no structure discussed which can perform the greater than 45° angle cut or which can allow for the simple drop in and lift out from a guide means of a saw affixed to a saw base.

The concept of providing a portable, easy to use, simple in construction guide device which allows angle cuts of far beyond 45° is not within the realm of the Markropoulos patent.

The rejection of claim 5 which incorporates all of claim 11, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Markropoulos in view of Greco is respectfully traversed for the reasons given above regarding Markropoulos and further for the reason that Greco shows nothing of the angular adjustment aspect of applicants invention.

The rejection of claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) on Markropoulos is respectfully traversed for the reasons given above regarding Markropoulos.

The rejection of claims 1, 2, 4 and 6-10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Mecsey in view of Markropoulos is respectfully traversed. The saw of Mecsey is a template cutter, not a circular saw. The proposed relevance of this reference is not understood, particularly from the standpoint of the unconnected but slidably fitted saw base and supporting structure as claimed by applicant. In Mecsey, the jigsaw is fastened to the guide device, which, for applicants purposes is impossible from any practible position.

The inapplicability of Markropoulos as discussed above is reiterated.

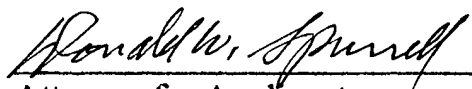
The Girardin patent is totally silent on any structure which provides for angular guiding structure such as claimed by applicant.

The rejection of claims 3 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mecsey in view of Markropouls, Girarlin and Pyle is respectfully traversed for the reasons given above and further for the reason that Pyle discloses nothing of a hand held, portable circular saw having its own angular adjustment for the blade. His saw could not possibly perform in the same manner as applicants combination, nor was it meant to.

In view of the above amendments herein and the above remarks, reconsideration and allowance of all claims 2-18 is respectfully solicited.

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